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from Liberty St. (Trains also at 9.00 P. M. and 11.10 P. M.)
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U. S. BUDGET IN 1923 A THIRD UNDER 1921

Frelinghuysen Gives Facts on Economy Record of Republicans.

SAVING 1,300 MILLIONS

Mellon Figures Show How Harding Has Wrought Cuts in Taxes.

TARIFF CALLED A RELIEF

Naval Scrapping Will Mean More Reductions, Says Senator at Atlantic City.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
ATLANTIC CITY, May 4.—In an ardent tribute to the economy of the Harding Administration, Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey disclosed to-night a memorandum from Secretary Mellon which shows that the estimates for the fiscal year of 1923 are \$3,700,000,000, or \$1,800,000,000 less than the expenditures of 1921. This is a reduction of almost one-third.

The Senator was addressing delegates of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks at their convention dinner at the Ambassador.

Senator Frelinghuysen said that when Secretary Mellon gave him this data he added that the organization of the Bureau of Budget already had approved a most effective arm of the Executive in enforcing a reduction in Government expense. Said Mr. Frelinghuysen:

"These reductions in expenditures have in turn permitted a material lightening in the burden of taxation. The revenue act of 1921 has made a substantial reduction in the tax burden, running over \$800,000,000 for the fiscal year 1922, as compared with the old law, and at the same time has provided for the repeal or reduction of several of the most vexatious and burdensome taxes and for the simplification of the taxes that remain in force.

"Economy Balances Tax Loss."

"At the outset of the Administration, it appeared from the estimates that additional taxes might be necessary to supply deficiencies in the revenues. The determined efforts for economy, however, resulted in striking cuts in expenditures, and this made it possible to proceed with the revision of internal taxes on the basis of a substantial cut in revenues.

"The recovery in the general situation since the early months of 1921 has been greater than could have been hoped for at that time. The country's financial position has proved sound and the banking situation has greatly improved.

"The reserve of the Federal Reserve Banks has increased from little more than 40 per cent. to over 77 per cent. and discount rates in the financial centers have fallen from 7 per cent. to 4 1/2 per cent. Interest rates generally are declining and the banking system of the country is in a position to meet the legitimate needs of agriculture and industry.

"The War Finance Corporation has provided financial relief to cover the emergency requirements of the farming and live stock industries, and the whole agricultural situation is being studied with a view to more permanent measures for relief, especially through provision for credits of intermediate length and better facilities for distribution and marketing."

U. S. Drops 320,278 Workers.

"The number of persons employed by the Federal Government in the city of Washington was reduced from 119,000 to 72,000. Throughout the entire nation 320,278 persons were dropped from the Government payroll.

"The total expenses of the Government have been reduced from \$19,000,000,000 in 1919, \$17,500,000,000 in 1920, \$16,000,000,000 in 1921, \$15,000,000,000 in 1922 to \$13,000,000,000 for the next fiscal year.

"Excepting \$2,000,000,000 for expenses growing out of the war, such as interest on the national debt, payment on the sinking fund and \$600,000,000 for the care of our needy veterans of the conflict, and an increase of \$150,000,000 in the cost of running the Post Office, due to the natural increase of business, the cost of Government has been brought down to approximately what it was before we entered the war in 1917.

"A revenue law has been enacted which removes many burdens and nuisances and reduces the tax bill of the country by \$18,000,000 for the present year.

"A tariff law has been passed by the House and is about to be passed by the Senate, which will protect our wage-earners and our manufacturers from an inundation of cheaper goods made where living standards are not so high and which will vastly stimulate business and income and bank deposits.

"By the enactment of the budget system a billion dollars was saved and now Congress is passing the estimates by another half billion. Through the budget and through committees of Congress the Government bureaus and departments are being reorganized to prevent overlapping of authority and expenditure.

"By the Conference on Limitation of Armament called by the President there has been assured a saving to the taxpayers of the United States alone of five billions of dollars during the next ten years."

EXPECTS TARIFF BILL TO PASS SEPT. 29, 1946

McCumber Bases Calculation on Delay to Date.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—An estimate that at the present rate the pending tariff bill would be passed on September 29, 1946, was given to the Senate to-day by Senator McCumber (N. D.), Republican, in charge of the measure. He said an expert had based his calculation on the fact that just two of the 2,000 odd committee amendments to the measure had been acted on in thirteen days.

Senator Curtis (Kan.), Republican, suggested night sessions beginning next Monday, saying he thought this would improve the situation. Senator McCumber admitted night sessions might become necessary, but he thought if the Senate would get down to work, meeting from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M., the measure could be passed in a reasonable time.

JUSTICE TOMPKINS HEADS STATE MASONS Grand Lodge Hears Reports on Charity and Education.

The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of New York ended yesterday in the Masonic Temple, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, with the election of officers. Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of Nyack was elected grand master; William A. Rowan of this city, deputy grand master; Harold L. Richardson, Louisville, senior grand warden; Dr. Charles H. Johnson, Albany, junior grand warden; Jacob C. Klineck, Brooklyn, grand treasurer; and Robert Judson Kenworthy, Brooklyn, grand secretary.

The trustees of Masonic Hall and the Asylum Fund elected were Christopher C. Mollenhauer of Brooklyn and James A. Sitch of Schenectady. Dr. Johnson is in Russia at present for the Hoover fund.

Reports of the educational work showed that the grand lodge appropriated \$15,000 to the State fund and \$12,500 to aid the national association. Judge S. Nelson Sawyer of Palmyra spoke on the educational service. Justice Tompkins made a plea for cooperation and said Masonry had entered a new era in this State—an era of human service. He referred to the Masonic Home in Utica, in which men, women and children are cared for; the Soldiers and Sailors Hospital and the equipment of a floor in the Broad Street Hospital. He also called attention to the recreational camps for tubercular Masons in the Adirondacks. The other officers delivered short speeches.

HOUSE SHUNTS A BILL CREATING 10 NEW JOBS

Fight on More Taxes Follows News From Indiana.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—After three hours of rough sledding the Treadway bill providing for creation of ten additional internal revenue collection districts was laid aside by the House to-night just at the voting point, with indications that it will not be called up again at this session.

Opposition to the measure as reported by the Ways and Means Committee, with Democratic members dissenting, developed so rapidly and unexpectedly that Republican leaders, joining in the fight against it, declared it had done to the legislative morgue.

During the long wrangle there were references to the "rumblings from Indiana" and the protest from some quarters against the nomination of Sol Goltstein as revenue collector at St. Louis. Chairman Fordney of the committee, Representative Chandler (Okla.), Mills (N. Y.), Republicans, and others urged its passage as a means of expediting Government business. Mr. Fordney asserted it was a money saver in that the Treasury would be able to collect back taxes amounting to a billion dollars.

"I hope every member with the interests of the American people at heart will vote against this bill," declared Mr. Madden. "We do not need it. It will cost \$1,000,000 a year, and why add that burden on the backs of the people?" Referring to the statement by Mr. Chandler that a new district was needed in New York Mr. Snell said if he had to vote for ten to get one he would refuse.

After explaining that additional bills had been urged by Secretary Mellon, Mr. Fordney shouted:

"My God, men! Just the other day I got word from the collector that on my taxes paid in 1917 I was 72 cents short and told if I did not come in and pay I would be arrested. They are that far back, and count the interest on a billion dollars a year and you see what the Government is losing."

A dozen Democrats spoke against the bill, none in its defense.

SCREEN SHOWS TRANSIT PROBLEM AND SOLUTION

General Public Invited to Exhibition To-night.

The first public exhibition of the Transit Commission's motion picture, showing the transit problem and its solution, will be given in the Town Hall this evening at 8:30 o'clock. Gen. O'Tyran will speak. Invitations have been issued to various public officials to attend, and a general invitation is also extended to the public. Afterward the picture will be released for showings before any associations interested in the subject.

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BLIZZARD'S ORDERS RAN MINERS' 'ARMY'

Marchers Surrendered Only at His Word, Military Writ-nesses Say.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
CHARLES TOWN, W. Va., May 4.—The prosecution to-day put State and Federal officials on the witness stand to show the seriousness of the march of armed miners against Logan county last fall and to identify William Blizzard, defendant in the present treason trial, as the leader of the army. Major Charles T. Smart of Louisville, who commanded troops up Coal River, stated he found through Blizzard the most effective and the only quick means of getting into successful touch with the armed miners. When they refused to come to terms on surrendering their arms Major Smart said he asked Blizzard to use his influence. Within ten minutes the men began coming forward with their arms, many of them crossing a stream to get arms which evidently had been hidden in the grass and brush.

Chief Y. N. Griffith of Boone county identified Blizzard as the man who had been in conference on Friday, September 1, with Capt. Wilson and others in Madison and who had told the Federal commander that having been on all the firing fronts that day, he knew the men were ready to surrender as soon as Federal officials reached the scene.

Evidence submitted to-day was important for the State. Blizzard was connected with responsibilities in the maneuvers of the miners' army and the seriousness of the situation was shown both from the State and Federal standpoints, and the fairly effective organization of the miners as an army also was shown.

Unfounded reports sent out this morning regarding outbreaks between individuals here brought a statement from Lieut. Mack R. Lilly denying any additional State Constabulary officers had been summoned or that any disorder had occurred. However, State officers who heretofore have been in civilian garb have put on their uniforms.

Late this afternoon Donald A. Craig, of The New York Herald, who was sent into the troubled area last fall by his newspaper, and who was one of a party of four correspondents who accidentally wandered between the lines of fire and was wounded by a bullet, testified as to his experiences. Mr. Craig said he came to realize that Blizzard was a virtual leader of the men by reason of his commanding acts and that the defendant had been able to give him valuable information regarding the movement and purposes of the march.

A motion by the defense to strike out the evidence of all the State witnesses testifying so far in the case of Blizzard, charged with treason, was overruled this morning by Judge Woods. The motion, argued by Mr. Lewis, was made as a "safety tactical" move, the defense announced.

HARDING SEES CHIEF OF MINE WORKERS

Lewis Says They Considered Only Coal Trade Situation.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—President Harding gave his personal consideration to the national coal strike to-day when he conferred at the executive offices for two hours with John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and Secretary Davis of the Department of Labor. Mr. Lewis, with the approval of Secretary Davis, said the discussion had been upon "certain fundamental conditions in the coal industry," but beyond this nothing could be disclosed. The strike, from the union standpoint, he added, was "developing normally and without any breaks."

The strike and its relation to the general economic situation has been considered at recent Cabinet meetings. Recent White House suggestions have been to the effect that the Government might have something to propose to both miners and operators.

Intimations were given to-day that the Labor Department in a few days might make public a statement. Actual participants in the strike controversy, however, said there was reason to believe the Administration would continue for the present to maintain a "hands off" policy. Mr. Lewis went to New York to-night.

AMERICAN WORKERS DEPORTED BY TURKS

Two Men and Two Women Reach Constantinople—More Christians Persecuted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4. (Associated Press).—Four American relief workers have arrived here after having been deported from Kharput, Turkish Armenia, fifty miles northwest of Diarbekr. They are F. B. Yowell of Washington, director of the Kharput unit; Dr. Mark L. Ward of Newton Center, Mass., chief surgeon; Dr. Ruth Parmelee of Boston, medical director, and Miss Isabel Harley of Pawtucket, R. I.

Mr. Yowell in a statement issued to-day charges the Turks with unjust and unfriendly treatment of Americans and crucifixes and outrages against Christians in Asia Minor. His statement in part follows:

"The American deportations were the culmination of a long series of unfriendly acts. They are the prelude to fresh Turkish outrages against Christians in Asia Minor. The Turks, encouraged by the vacillations of the Allies during the post armistice period are getting bolder in their intolerance. 'I had been director at Kharput since October. I was arrested March 5 for reasons unknown and deported from the country. I was preceded by three assistants, who were notified that unless they left the country voluntarily they would be forcibly deported.

"The Armenians in this district are in a state of virtual slavery. They are not permitted to travel within the country, and I have had to return \$75,000 to people in America who forwarded it to pay the traveling expenses of relatives desiring to leave the country. All the property of Armenians, victims of deportations, is confiscated by the Turks.

"Christians are thrown into jail with the purpose of extorting ransom from relatives. Christian women are forced into harems without the right of appeal to any tribunal.

"The condition of the Greeks is worse than that of the Armenians. The sufferings of the Greeks deported from the districts behind the battle front continues. Of 30,000 who left Syria 5,000 died before reaching Kharput. One American worker saw 1,500 dead on the road to Kharput. Two thousand died in Kharput during the winter and 5,000 died on the roads east of Kharput.

"If American aid is withdrawn the survivors will perish. The bodies strewn along the route are consumed by deer, wolves and vultures. The Turks are not burying the dead. Neither are the deported people permitted to do so. The chief causes of death are starvation, dysentery and typhus.

"The Turkish authorities frankly state their deliberate intention to let all the Greeks die."

AVERAGE LIVING COST CUT.

March Prices Only Are Higher Throughout U. S. Than in 1913.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The average cost of living in the United States decreased 4.3 per cent. in the period from December, 1921, to March, 1922, and 2.3 per cent. from June, 1920, to last March, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor announced to-day. The level of prices in March, however, according to the bureau's figures, was 55.3 per cent. higher than in 1913. Four cities cited were Philadelphia, Atlanta, Birmingham and San Francisco.

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Use up the rest of that gasoline in your tank; drain it out dry; fill up with Texaco Gasoline—and then never fill with any other.

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The most valuable part of a tooth is its surface—the thin coating of enamel that is Nature's own protection against decay.

Are you scratching and cutting into the protective enamel of your teeth, tearing down with harsh and gritty tooth paste their only defense against decay? Every time you scratch your teeth, you remove part of the surface.

COLGATE'S CLEANS TEETH THE RIGHT WAY
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gate's helps to maintain the right mouth conditions.

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Colgate's cleans teeth thoroughly—no dentifrice does more. A LARGE tube costs 25c—why pay more?



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